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Established 1887

Cyprus Accord, Ordering Truce, Signed in Geneva

GENEVA, July 30 (UPI)—The British, Greek and Turkish foreign ministers today concluded and signed a new peace agreement for Cyprus, providing for a military standstill on the island tonight. British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan said that the agreement also provided for phased withdrawal of foreign military forces from the island. The areas occupied by the Turkish Army, Callaghan said, that the three foreign ministers will meet again here Aug. 2 to start mapping a new constitutional organization for the island state.

Turkish Army Gains More Cyprus Area

KYRENIA, Cyprus, July 30 (UPI)—Turkish troops pushed toward Greek Cypriot territory before a three-nation accord is announced in Geneva. A regiment of recently arrived troops marched along the coastal highway east of Kyrenia, heading for a new road that swings through Greek Cypriot territory on a junction seven miles from the coastal city. Tanks, jeep-mounted recoilless rifles and artillery units moved up in support.

The Turkish advance was not impeded by Greek Cypriot resistance and UN peace-keeping forces were kept powerless by a Turkish order controlling their movements.

The UN commander, Maj. Gen. Sirhan Chand of India, requested the Turkish officers to try to ease the situation which kept UN food convoys from reaching Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriots trapped in rival communities.

Mr. Chand said the Turkish advance was not impeded by Greek Cypriot resistance and UN peace-keeping forces were kept powerless by a Turkish order controlling their movements.

He said 20,000 Turkish Cypriots had been uprooted since Turkish troops landed in Cyprus 10 days ago.

Unlike Greek Cypriot refugees, Turkish areas, who are living in houses or in hotels, or people in open-air concentration camps, Mr. Chand said.

"I do not believe Turkish soldiers will sit with folded hands and allow Turks to lead that sort of life," he said.

Refugees Counted
Mr. Chand put the number of Turkish Cypriot refugees in Nicosia, Larnaca and Pafos at 600 with 4,000 in Kyrenia, 6,000 in Famagusta. He said 6,000 had sought refuge in UN military bases on the island.

As the Turks continued their advance, the last civilian families left remained in their homes through the fighting that followed the Turkish invasion packed their bags and fled to Kyrenia.

"We had to," said Bob Eklis, "The Turks were firing all around our house last night and they seem to have new troops in it are different from the early ones."

The risks abandoned their lives built for their retirement, he headed for Kyrenia where more than 700 refugees are packed into a 300-capacity hotel.

In Nicosia, UN sources said there were no plans to run a supply convoy to Kyrenia today. The air force public-relations chief, Comdr. Luis Rojas Flores, said the sentences would be reviewed by the commander of the Santiago air force zone, Gen. Jose Berdicovsky.

Chileans Given Death Sentence by Court-Martial

SANTIAGO, July 30 (UPI)—A seven-man court-martial heard convicted three former members of the Chilean Air Force and a civilian banker of treason, allegedly committed before the military coup of last September, and sentenced them to death, a military spokesman said today. The four were among 65 persons indicted by military tribunals in April and May for crimes ranging from rebellion of duty to treason during the regime of the late President Salvador Allende. They are Comdr. Ernesto Gales uzzman, Capt. Raul Vergara Senes and Sgt. Belarmino onstanzo Merino, all former members of the air force, and Carlos Lazo, civilian vice-president of the Chilean State Bank. The air force public-relations chief, Comdr. Luis Rojas Flores, said the sentences would be reviewed by the commander of the Santiago air force zone, Gen. Jose Berdicovsky.



Francisco Franco leaving hospital in Madrid yesterday.

Cheered by Crowd

Franco Leaves the Hospital, Faces a Long Convalescence

MADRID, July 30 (UPI)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco left the hospital today to start what medical sources said would be a long convalescence from a circulatory ailment which caused him to hand over his powers as chief of state temporarily to Prince Juan Carlos.

Supported on either side by doctors and looking frail, the 81-year-old Franco was helped into a limousine. He smiled faintly and waved to a crowd of well-wishers who applauded and shouted "Franco, Franco."

Doctors said he had lost 10 pounds since entering the hospital three weeks ago for treatment for thrombo-phlebitis, an inflammation of veins in his right thigh, at one time complicated by intestinal bleeding. His normal weight is about 125 pounds.

His doctors said Gen. Franco was leaving the hospital "in full recovery" but not yet cured.

While completing his recovery, Gen. Franco will be facing a host of political problems, many of them connected with the crisis brought on by his sudden illness.

One problem, sources close to the government said, was if and when to take back his powers from Juan Carlos, 35. Persons connected with the prince's advisers said he was exercising little more than purely ceremonial functions and was not overly happy with the situation.

Gen. Franco was driven to his El Pardo Palace residence north of Madrid. Members of his family said he will spend about a week there before traveling to his customary summer retreat in Galicia, his native province, in northwest Spain, where he will convalesce.

Gen. Franco's doctors said he will eventually recover his full physical and mental powers.

Anti-Regime Junta
PARIS, July 30 (Reuters)—A clandestine group pledged to oust

Ministry Administrators, Provincial Governors

Greece Starts Purge of Junta's Top Civil Aides

ATHENS, July 30 (AP)—Former Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis consolidated his hold over the country's administrative forces today by starting a general house-cleaning designed to remove top civil servants appointed by the former military rulers since 1971.

He dismissed the general secretaries of all ministries and all but four of the 54 nomarchs, or provincial governors. The decision was made at a cabinet meeting last night.

The ousted nomarchs were being replaced by general directors of their bureaus. New ministry general secretaries will be appointed by ministers.

The cabinet, of which only two members are former military men, was reliably reported to have voted unanimously for the purge.

The cabinet also decided to remove all mayors of cities and towns, but at a later date.

The two former military men in the cabinet—retired Adm. Ioannis Mineos, head of the Merchant Marine Ministry, and retired Army Gen. Solon Gkiokas, Public Order Minister—are said to be firm Karamanlis supporters. Adm. Mineos was forcibly retired

2 More Articles Voted In House Unit's Charge

Senate Acts To Establish Trial Rules

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UPI)—The Senate, in its first formal action to prepare for a trial of President Nixon if the House of Representatives votes impeachment, yesterday ordered the Rules Committee to decide by Sept. 1 whether trial procedures should be updated.

The action was taken by voice vote after Senate Democratic and Republican leaders agreed at a two-hour closed meeting that trial planning should go ahead, now that the House Judiciary Committee has approved impeachment charges.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., said most of the impeachment trial code is decades old, and the committee should review both the code and the precedents from earlier trials, such as the 1968 impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson, to determine whether some new procedures are needed in view of the development of legal theory since then.

Sen. Mansfield also announced that within a few days a resolution will be introduced and referred to the committee allowing live television coverage of a trial of President Nixon.

Blunt Reply

Told that Chief Justice Warren Burger, who would preside at the trial, might object to TV, Sen. Mansfield said bluntly: "The Senate will decide that question."

One reason for the mandate to the Rules Committee is that new questions arise daily about existing Senate procedures.

For example, Senate sources said that a civil service law, under which a president would get \$62,500 yearly in a special pension, plus \$66,000 a year for staff and office expenses, includes to it a specific proviso that these payments cease if the President is removed from office by the Senate. But whether his regular civil service retirement benefits based on prior service in the House and Senate and as vice president would also cease is unclear and conceivably requires some study.

An important question for the committee may be what rules of evidence should be followed—strict criminal or civil rules on admissibility? Or should the Senate simply reserve for itself the right to determine on a day-to-day basis what evidence should be admitted.

On the basis of statements by White House supporters at the House Judiciary Committee hearings, it seemed likely that the President's forces would want to install strict criminal procedure rules, making it harder to obtain a conviction. Others said a Senate impeachment trial is not the same as a court proceeding.

Another procedural question which could come up if the trial (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



White House attorney James St. Clair (left) and a Secret Service agent delivering the first of 20 tapes in U.S. District Court Judge John Sirica yesterday.

Others Still Under Review

Nixon Surrenders 20 Tapes To Sirica as Court Ordered

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UPI)—President Nixon, in compliance with last week's order of the Supreme Court, surrendered 20 tapes of presidential conversations today to Judge John Sirica for eventual use in the Watergate cover-up trial.

The tapes, along with an analysis and index of their contents, were brought to the court by presidential attorney James St. Clair shortly before the 4 p.m. deadline.

Last Thursday the Supreme Court, in an 8-to-0 decision, rejected Mr. Nixon's refusal to turn over 44 tapes of 64 presidential conversations subpoenaed by special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski, and ordered that they be surrendered as soon as possible.

But under a compromise between Mr. Jaworski and Mr. St. Clair, the White House was to turn over some of the tapes by 4 p.m. today and on Friday Mr. St. Clair was to report to Judge Sirica on how quickly the remaining tapes might be surrendered.

Mr. St. Clair assured Judge Sirica that a significant portion of the remaining tapes would be ready by Friday.

Even though the Supreme Court rejected Mr. Nixon's blanket claims of privilege, the White House said that specific claims of privilege on grounds of national security and confidentiality would be made on a "few" of the tapes.

This material will be turned over to the special prosecutor for use in the proceedings against six former officials of the administration and of the Nixon re-election campaign accused in the cover-up. The trial is scheduled to start Sept. 8.

The remaining material will be returned, under seal, to the White House.

Judge Sirica will hold open hearings on the submission of the tapes, after which he will decide if the White House progress in monitoring, indexing and analyzing the tapes is satisfactory. In addition the judge may hear arguments on specific claims of privilege although this is more likely to take place behind closed doors.

The tapes surrendered today include conversations that the President had with his former aides, H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, in March and April, 1973, when the cover-up was beginning to come apart.

The remaining tapes primarily contain conversations between the President, Ehrlichman, Mr. Haldeman, and former White House special counsel Charles Colson shortly after the June 17, 1972,

Fourth Item, On Cambodia, Loses, 26-12

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UPI)—The House Judiciary Committee approved two more articles of impeachment against President Nixon last night and today but tonight rejected a fourth article.

This article, accusing the President of misleading the nation and Congress about the secret bombing of Cambodia in 1969-71, was defeated, 26-12, with all 17 Republicans voting "no."

Article II, which accused the President of repeated misuse of his powers to violate the constitutional rights of citizens, passed 28-10 last night when the committee's second-ranking Republican, Rep. Robert McClell of Illinois, joined six party colleagues in approving the measure.

This afternoon, Rep. McClell sponsored Article III, which cited Mr. Nixon for failing to comply with committee subpoenas. The article ran into strong opposition but passed 21-17.

The first article was approved 27-11.

The uneasy two-party coalition that approved the first two articles fell apart as some opponents charged that the third article represented "political overkill."

Example of Stonewalling

Rep. McClell, in urging approval, said that the "prime example of stonewalling" is right here in the White House refusal to give the committee the evidence it subpoenaed in pursuit of its constitutional role in the impeachment process.

Article III declared that Mr. Nixon "has failed without lawful cause or excuse to produce papers and things as directed by duly authorized subpoenas issued by the committee."

The President, by his refusal, assumed to himself functions and judgments necessary to the exercise of the sole power of impeachment vested by the Constitution in the House of Representatives.

In last night's approval of Article II, seven Republicans joined the committee's 21 Democrats in voting "aye." Today only two Republicans joined 29 Democrats in approving Article III. Two Southern Democrats—Rep. Walter Flowers of Alabama and Rep. James Mann of South Carolina—voted against it.

Today's debate, much shorter than the extended consideration given the far broader first two articles, was almost anti-climactic. Saturday's committee vote adopting Article I automatically insured the great House debate next month.

White House View

Despite widespread anticipation that the House will impeach the President and send the issue to the Senate for trial, Mr. Nixon's spokesmen continued to say that the President is sure the House will reject impeachment.

Rep. McClell today was joined by only one Republican, Rep. Lawrence Hogan of Maryland, in supporting Article III.

Last night, Rep. McClell, speaking in favor of Article II, asserted that the President had violated his oath of office by (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

10 Dogs Being Trained to Nip Spread of N.Y. Subway Graffiti

By Edward C. Burks

NEW YORK, July 30 (NYT)—The New York Metropolitan Transportation Authority is having attack dogs trained to chase vandals who paint graffiti on subway cars in the outdoor storage yards of the subway system.

In the sprawling yards of the upper Bronx, the first two dogs are going through their paces, learning to dodge the third rail. At a brisk command in German "Pass," which translates into "Fetch," or better, "Get him!" they spring into action, snarling their teeth into the padded arm shields worn by their handlers.

David Yonich, the transportation agency's chairman, said he was "very, very fearful" of adverse public reaction, especially if a trespasser were bitten. But believing that the public is as fed up with the smeared cars as he is, he said:

"Unless we get rid of the graffiti on the cars, it's no use telling the passenger he is going to have a clean ride."

The plan calls for using 10 dogs, assigning a pair to each of five yards in several boroughs and working them in two shifts to cover the nighttime hours. They are to be on a leash and always accompanied by their handlers. A starting date has not been decided on.

The decision to use dogs is the toughest response yet to the graffiti-makers, most of whom are believed to be teen-agers. They have had such free rein that hundreds of cars are stained with paint designs—many of them considered artful. In many cases, even the windows have been painted.

The biggest designs are sprayed on with aerosol cans. Vandals sometimes work 30 to 45 minutes, apparently unmolested, in covering an entire side of a car.

'Minimum Demands' Met

Ecevit Calls 3-Power Accord On Cyprus a Turkish Victory

By Nan Robertson

ANKARA, July 30 (NYT)—Premier Bulent Ecevit of Turkey tonight hailed the three-power agreement on Cyprus as a "victory" for his nation's armed forces and diplomacy, leading to a "healthier status" for the island republic.

The word "victory" seemed to

Seoul Detains 2 Irish Catholic Priests, Frees 1

SEOUL, July 30 (NYT)—Two Irish Catholic priests were detained for interrogation—and one soon released—by the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency, it was disclosed today. The action sharpens further the already serious conflict between the Catholic Church and the government of President Chung Hwe Park.

The two priests are the first Westerners known to have been picked up by the secret police in the current wave of political arrests and trials being staged by President Park to suppress opposition to his autocratic rule.

Clergymen, the Rev. Oliver Kennedy and the Rev. Maurice Foley, were apparently suspected of having shored a Korean CIA agent last week during the reading of an anti-government statement by the Most Rev. Daniel Chi, Bishop Chi, who was arrested later that day, was already under indictment and scheduled to stand trial for allegedly plotting to overthrow the government by violent means.

One of the two Irish missionaries, Father Kennedy, was released this evening after being held for a day and a half. Associates in the church said Father Foley remained under detention.

Viet Cong Charges 412,037 Violations

HONG KONG, July 30 (Reuters)—The Viet Cong have claimed 412,037 cease-fire violations by Saigon in the 18 months since the signing of the Paris peace agreement, it was reported yesterday.

A communiqué issued by the Foreign Ministry of the Provisional Revolutionary Government classified the alleged violations as 43,636 encroachment operations, 301,229 police and pacification raids, 40,456 artillery attacks and 21,716 bombings and reconnaissance flights.

Premier Confident of Whites' Reaction

Portuguese Seen Accepting Decolonization

LISBON, July 30 (AP)—Portuguese Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves said today that whites in Portugal's overseas territories will accept decolonization and the eventual proclamation of independence of the three African colonies.

East Germans Refuse Transit To Bonn Environmental Aide

By Craig R. Whitney

BOON, July 30 (NYT)—The dispute between East and West Germany over Bonn's environmental aid office in West Berlin became more acute today after East German border guards prevented an official of the agency from driving through their country to the divided city.

The incident was the first in which East Berlin actually carried out a threat to deny access to the transit routes to officials of the Environmental Federal Office. The East Germans, supported by the Soviet Union, say

20 Major Parties Back Mrs. Peron

BUENOS AIRES, July 30 (UPI)—Argentina's major political parties yesterday signed a declaration reaffirming their support for President Maria Estela Peron, but a Peronist guerrilla group disavowed allegiance to her. President Juan Peron died 24 days ago.

Delegates from 24 parties and the nation's largest labor and management organizations drew up a declaration signed by all but four parties. Delegates for three of the non-signing parties said they were not empowered to sign anything without consultations and a fourth said he found difficulties with other parts of the text.

A newspaper yesterday printed an excerpt of a speech by a leader of the leftist Peronist Montoneros guerrillas, saying that the direct loyalty the group held for Gen. Peron did not apply to his widow.

be no exaggeration. The accord achieved at Geneva binds the Ankara government to do no more than reduce its troops on Cyprus, numbering about 30,000.

It includes rights for Turkish troops to intervene if the Turkish Cypriot minority feels itself to be endangered. It also provides for continued occupation of all new territory seized by Turkey since the United Nations ordered a cease-fire eight days ago and the recognition of two autonomous governments on the island.

The agreement thus met the "minimum demands" set forth by the Premier on Sunday. They were a continued Turkish military presence on the island, "real security" for ethnic Turks on Cyprus, separate, self-ruling Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot governments, and "co-representative" rights for Turkish Cypriots in any talks about the republic's future.

To Be Signed Soon

"The agreement will be signed soon," Mr. Ecevit announced only 30 minutes after word of the pact was made public in Geneva.

"I believe that the Turkish state, the Turkish nation, has reinforced the victory achieved by the Turkish armed forces with gallantry and success at the conference table as well," he told reporters outside his office.

"Therefore I consider it my duty to congratulate our valuable foreign minister, Turgut Gunes, and his colleagues."

"This agreement constitutes a step toward further talks to determine the constitutional status of Cyprus. Several foundation stones pointing to a peaceful status for Cyprus have already been included in this agreement."

He expressed the wish that it be "beneficial for our nation, for the people of Cyprus and for all mankind." Mr. Ecevit's announcement came 23 hours after Secretary of State Henry Kissinger began a series of calls to him that the Turkish state radio credited with "saving" the Geneva conference from "deadlock."

The Turkish Premier received the first of three calls from Mr. Kissinger about 1 a.m., when he was meeting at the Ankara headquarters of the general staff. The last one came at about 4 a.m.

Mr. Ecevit emerged from his office 15 minutes later to say his government had drafted a new clause regarding Turkish troops. It was submitted to the British mediating delegation at Geneva to transmit to the Greek delegation.



Turkish Cypriot prisoners line up for food in the foothall stadium at Limassol, Cyprus.

Cyprus Accord Signed in Geneva

(Continued from Page 1) minutes in Cyprus and will discuss the problems stemming from this at their next meeting.

Mr. Callaghan said that the ministers had also agreed on a

second brief statement declaring that they made it clear about the adherence of their governments to the first document in no way prejudices their adhesion to a 1960 Cyprus Independence Treaty.

of which Britain, Greece and Turkey are guarantors.

He said the statement declared that the 1960 agreement remains inviolate.

Mr. Callaghan said that the question whether ousted Cyprus President Makarios would take part in the second phase of talks was not discussed.

Great Importance

Mr. Callaghan told the news conference that the Declaration of Geneva is of "very great importance."

It created the conditions under which Greece and Turkey can make draw back honorably from making war on each other," he said.

Mr. Callaghan said the foreign ministers would start negotiations next week on an overall political settlement on Cyprus so that the Greek and Turkish-Cypriot communities can live in peace.

Representatives of the two communities will participate in the talks as of Aug. 10, he said.

Mr. Callaghan called the agreement "the first step on a long road for the re-creation of confidence and security."

However, he said that he "does not underestimate the difficulties ahead."

Makarios in London

LONDON, July 30 (UPI)—Archbishop Makarios flew to London from New York and Washington today, urging tougher international action against Turkey's military expansion on Cyprus.

The archbishop, who had just conferred with Mr. Kissinger, said that he was determined to return to Cyprus—but not until Athens recalls the Greek Army officers who he said masterminded the July 15 coup that forced him to flee Cyprus.

Belfast Gunman Kills a Soldier

BELFAST, July 30 (UPI)—A burst of bullets from an alley killed a British soldier today in the Roman Catholic New Lodge area, the British Army said.

The killing marked the fatality toll in almost five years of violence in Northern Ireland to 1,031.

The death followed an extremist attack from across the Irish Republic border, in which a British patrol came under mortar fire, the army said.

Richardson in Moscow

MOSCOW, July 30 (UPI)—Elliott Richardson, former U.S. attorney general, returned today from a five-day tour to Leningrad and central Asia, and met with Soviet officials, the Tass news agency said.

The former second-in-command of the milk producers, David Parr, pleaded guilty recently to a felony conspiracy count in connection with the corporate payments.

North Vietnamese gunners positioned on nearby hills immediately engaged the government troops with heavy shelling, the sources said.

In Cambodia, meanwhile, government troops have linked up with surrounding Khmer Kampul by breaking rebel resistance at the last of three blocked bridges leading to the isolated town on Route 7 north of the capital.

No casualty figures were given in the fighting, which lasted all afternoon yesterday, until government armor and infantry forces broke through a rebel ring around a bridge outside the town.

Fighting also continued in the Bye region, where intelligence sources said Khmer Rouge forces adjacent to Route 7 had been infiltrating a wedge-shaped piece of land between the Tonle Sap and Mekong Rivers.

Insurgent forces continued their 2 1/2-month siege of tiny Kompong Sella, 70 miles southwest of Phnom Penh on Highway 4.

By House Investigators

Cambodia Bombing Data Released

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, July 30 (WP)—The House Judiciary Committee staff yesterday released a lengthy history of secret U.S. bombing in Cambodia between 1969 and 1971, but offered no conclusions that President Nixon had misled Congress by concealing the large-scale air attacks.

The "statement of information" by the staff came as a small group of committee members decided to recommend to the full committee another article of impeachment for the President's alleged responsibility in false reports to Congress on the raids and misleading public statements concerning U.S. actions in Cambodia. The article was rejected by the committee today.

The question whether to include the Cambodia bombing issue in the impeachment charges was a sensitive subject for several weeks.

Even those who supported its inclusion acknowledged that the article had virtually no chance of passage. Some even argued that if the committee rejected the article as it did—it would put the committee in the position of condoning the President's actions on the bombing and false reports to Congress.

Supporters of the recommendation argued that the committee debate was an excellent place to air the issue publicly.

Virtually all of the material in the staff report has been made public before, but never in one place. It relates that between March 18, 1969, and May 1, 1970, the United States carried out 3,695 B-52 strikes inside Cambodia, raids that only a handful of people in Washington ever knew about.

After the two-month-long U.S.-South Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia in May, 1970, other raids by U.S. planes were carried out, with false reports on where the actual targets were located.

The report was meant to help members assess the issue and draw no conclusions. It points out that the staff's examination of all available material did not reveal any request by the administration for funds or any appropriation for any American military activity in Cambodia between March, 1969, and August, 1970.

During that period, the United States carried out 170,000 bombing sorties and dropped some 540,000 tons of bombs in Cambodia. The issue of bombing in Cambodia without any specific request to Congress for funds was a major point raised in Senate hearings last year, when the raids were disclosed publicly for the first time.

The administration has argued

that the raids into North Vietnamese base areas inside Cambodia were diplomatically sensitive, since they were being made in a neutral country, and that the Cambodian ruler, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, had allegedly acquiesced in these raids as long as they were kept quiet.

To cover up the raids, a dual

reporting system was developed by the military, under orders for intense secrecy from the President, in which the targets hit were listed in one file as in South Vietnam rather than Cambodia. It was this material, rather than the accurate record, that was sent to Congress on three occasions when information was requested.



Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith voting yesterday.

Early Rhodesia Vote Shows Landslide for Ruling Party

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 30 (AP)—Early returns in Rhodesia's general election today indicated that Prime Minister Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front party was headed toward an expected landslide victory.

The moderate Rhodesia party, which had mounted the strongest opposition campaign since the Rhodesian Front came to power in 1965, seemed to have little chance of gaining any seats.

Unofficial returns gave the Rhodesian Front 30 of the 50 white seats in Parliament. Mr. Smith and another Rhodesian Front candidate were returned unopposed.

Voting was extraordinarily heavy in what the Prime Minister termed an election to "demonstrate the country's unity."

Only 89,662 persons—almost 80,000 of them white—were eligible to vote of the country's population of six million—5.5 million black.

16 Seats for Blacks

There were 26 black candidates competing for eight popularly elected seats, with one of them running unopposed. Eight other blacks are to be chosen by the Tribal Electoral Council to fill the 66-member Parliament.

Analysts said the early results indicated that the white minority

was still more than ready to leave the country's future in the hands of Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith, 55, called the election 10 months before he was required to do so by law. He wanted a fresh mandate, he said, because of uncertainty surrounding efforts to reach a settlement in the country's nine-year-old independence dispute with Britain.

Independence in 1965

Mr. Smith unilaterally declared this landlocked central African state independent of Britain in 1965.

Mr. Smith's party based its appeal to white voters almost entirely on the promise that it was committed to preserving their interests in settlement negotiations with the black majority.

Britain has insisted that the unrecognized Salisbury government reach an internal agreement with blacks about sharing legislative power before fresh negotiations are attempted between the two countries.

Efforts by Mr. Smith to arrange a deal with the African National Council, the leading black nationalist movement, have so far been unproductive. The ANC leader, the Right Rev. Abel Muzorewa, said yesterday that no settlement is possible unless the government changes its policies.

Geyser on Mid-Atlantic Floor Yields Pure Manganese Ore

By Walter Sullivan

PONTA DELGADA, the Azores, July 30 (NYT)—French participation in the French-American exploration of the Mid-Atlantic Valley of the Atlantic Ocean believe they have discovered a geyser whose eruptions generate almost pure manganese ore.

One of their deep-diving submersibles has grabbed a sample of material from the flank of this small, cone-like feature, and brought it to the surface for study. It has been identified as a form of manganese of the type found previously in several dredge hauls along the mid-Atlantic ridge. The area being explored is 220 miles southwest of here.

The finding has generated considerable excitement among members of the French-American Mid-Ocean Study, better known as Project FAMOUS, whose goal is the direct exploration of the mid-ocean rift valley lying some 9,000 feet underwater.

It is believed that the valley is being formed by forces that are separating Europe and Africa from the Americas, and are slowly tearing the ocean floor apart.

Eruption Theory Cited

From observations elsewhere, it had been suspected that eruptions, through the floor of that valley bring up metals from deep within the earth. As hot water percolates through rock that has risen in this process, according to current theory, it extracts the metals and deposits them as ore either within cracks in the rock or via hot springs and geysers that spread the metal on top of the sea floor, later to be buried by sediment.

It is believed that many ores now found on land, notably the green copper deposits on the island of Cyprus, originated in this manner. Hence, a major goal of

Project FAMOUS has been to observe the initial stages in such ore formation.

It is such a submarine geyser that the French think they have found. American scientists hope that sensitive temperature measurements can be made on the next and final round of dives to see if the site is, in fact, active.

So far, roughly 25 dives have been made by the Archimede and the Cyane of France, and the Alvin of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution of Massachusetts. Earlier this year, U.S. Navy scientists reported finding manganese and bottom water at temperatures slightly above normal along the mid-Atlantic ridge, south of the area being explored by Project FAMOUS.

More Dives Scheduled

The final series of dives are planned for the next two weeks. In the effort to find "hot spots" along the Mid-Atlantic Valley, the Woods Hole research ship Knorr has been towing a "fish" a short distance above the ocean floor carrying a temperature-measuring "finger." Its signals continuously indicate slight variations in water temperature. Early observations of such variations produced some hopes that a hot spot had been found, but return visits failed to confirm this.

According to American specialists in mineralogy, the chemistry of the manganese samples previously brought up from the Mid-Atlantic Valley is puzzling. It clearly differs from that of manganese nodules that litter the sea floor in many areas.

But some say that inclusions of trace elements in the samples from the Rift Valley are not what would be expected from a hot water extraction process.

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Associated Press

OF HANDS—Members of the House Judiciary Committee raise their hands to vote that they would like to speak out as the committee takes up Articles of Impeachment against President Nixon. At left is Mrs. Elisabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y.

House Panel Votes 2 More Articles

(Continued from Page 1)

to "take care that the he faithfully executed." The article accused the President of misusing such agencies as the FBI and the Internal Revenue Service to violate constitutional rights and engage in unlawful wiretapping and financial audits.

Impeachment members, in favor of a five-count article, said the evidence shows a consistent pattern of presidential conduct in using those agencies to violate constitutional rights.

The President's supporters, in contrast, said the evidence shows that in cases only his aides were involved.

Article II charges that the President "repeatedly engaged in an effort to obstruct justice, violate citizens' constitutional rights, impairing the administration of justice and king laws governing agencies of the executive branch."

The fourth article, on the Can-

bodia bombing, was proposed by Rep. John Conyers, D-Mich. In opening the debate, he reminded the committee that the Constitution gives Congress the exclusive power to declare war.

He said that Mr. Nixon "unilaterally took action against another sovereign nation, then denied to us and the American people that he had done so."

A consistent defender of the President, Rep. Delbert Latta, R-Ohio, said that when Mr. Nixon took office there were more than half a million U.S. troops in Southeast Asia. He said the President ended the American involvement in the war and even brought home U.S. prisoners of war.

"I think the American people, particularly the mothers and wives of the men who are alive today," he said, would not favor impeachment because of the bombing.

A fifth proposed article, citing Mr. Nixon's personal income tax problems, stemming from, among other things, a now-disallowed claim for a \$500,000 tax deduction for donating his personal papers to the U.S. government.

Of the several Republicans returning to their general party position, supporting the President on Article III, two were Rep. Tom Railsback of Illinois and Rep. Harold E. Starnes of Wisconsin.

Rep. Kastenbaum, calling Article III "political overkill," turned to ward chairman Peter Rodino Jr. of New Jersey and said: "What happens to your fragile coalition?"

Another GOP supporter of Mr. Nixon, Rep. Charles Wiggins of California, said: "Those who voted for the first two articles

cannot have their cake and eat it too." He called it inconsistent for the committee to ask an impeachment on the basis of evidence and then claim in Article III—that the President must be impeached because the evidence was inadequate.

Some other Republican members said it also was inconsistent for the committee to ask an impeachment article for the President's failure to comply with its subpoenas when the panel had voted against joining Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski in taking the subpoena issue to the Supreme Court to resolve it.

Rep. Flowers, who voted reluctantly in favor of the first two articles, pleaded with backers of Article III to reconsider their position and vote it down. He voted "no" on the McClory proposal.

But Rep. McClory and other members favoring Article III argued that the House's impeachment powers under the Constitution—and its right to get evidence in an impeachment investigation—were absolute and unchallengeable.

Rep. Wayne Owens, D-Utah, told the committee, "Congress must stay to future presidents that impeachment is automatic if the president 'somewhat' Congress and refuses to yield evidence."

In other developments today:

- The Senate's No. 2 Democratic leader, Robert Byrd of West Virginia, introduced a resolution to authorize televising a Senate impeachment trial if one is held. "It is imperative," he said, "that the American people have confidence in the justice, the fairness and the correctness of the decision."

Sen. Byrd said there appeared little hope now the Senate would not have to endure the "trauma" of an impeachment trial.

As Sen. Byrd spoke before the Senate, Sen. James Buckley, R-Conservative-N.Y., said in a statement that it appeared reasonable to be prepared for a House vote sending the Senate a bill of impeachment against the President.

Reinecke to Keep California Post

SACRAMENTO, Calif., July 30 (AP)—Erwin Reinecke said yesterday that he will return to California later this week and continue his duties as lieutenant governor after appealing his perjury conviction.

Reinecke issued the statement through his Sacramento office in response to inquiries whether he would resign.

Earlier, a political reform group, People's Lobby, filed suit in Los Angeles Superior Court seeking to stop payment of Reinecke's \$35,000-a-year state salary.

Dean Sentencing Set Friday for Cover-Up

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UPI)—John Dean 3d, the former White House counsel who became President Nixon's chief accuser in the impeachment inquiry, will be sentenced Friday for his part in the Watergate cover-up, a court spokesman said today.

Judge John Sirica will impose sentence on Dean, who pleaded guilty Oct. 19 to a single count of conspiracy to obstruct justice. He could receive as much as five years in prison and a fine of \$10,000.

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Daryl D. Sullivan, Newark, Ohio

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Ford Refuses to Rule Out Connally as Rival in 1976

By Jules Witcover

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30 (UPI)—Vice-President Ford, now considered the most likely Republican presidential nominee in 1976, declined yesterday to rule out former Treasury Secretary John Connally as a competitor on grounds of Mr. Connally's indictment in the Nixon milk fund controversy.

"I presume John Connally is innocent like any other American," Ford said. "I think his political chance will depend on what happens when he is brought to trial. It would be tragic if a man was precluded, in my judgment, from being a candidate predicated solely on an indictment."

In Washington, a White House spokesman said if Mr. Nixon had a comment on Mr. Connally's indictment, said: "In this matter as in any indictment, the President and everyone here at the White House has a belief in a fundamental tenet of our system of justice, and that is that any man or woman is presumed innocent until proven guilty."

News of the Connally indictment arrived during Mr. Ford's visit here, ostensibly to address the National Urban League convention but obviously to rally public and Republican party support to the President.

In his speech to the league's 54th annual convention Mr. Ford, after supporting Mr. Nixon, remarked that the heavy concentration of blacks in the Democratic party "will not produce good government, it is not good for either political party, nor is it good for the black community."

Citing progress for blacks within the Republican administration, Mr. Ford said eight blacks have held sub-cabinet positions in the first Nixon administration. He named seven others serving in the second. Their appointments, he said, were "not tokenism [but] mainstream American."

"Although not what you might like it to be," Mr. Ford told the Urban League, "my civil rights record is anything but negative and it is a long, long way from standing in the doorway of a schoolhouse in defiance of a federal court order in an attempt to deny black children a quality education"—a reference to Gov. George Wallace's early defiance in Alabama.

Mr. Ford said that "since I became your Vice-President, I sincerely tried to be Vice-President of all the people."

Vesco Reportedly Gets Guns, Call Girls Sent From U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP).

—Guns and call girls have been smuggled out of the country, to financier Robert Vesco and his associates in Costa Rica, according to information obtained by government investigators.

Sources said the weapons and

Newsman Given 5-Day Term for Guarding Sources

LOS ANGELES, July 30 (AP).

—After a three-year court fight over his refusal to reveal news sources, reporter William Farr was sentenced yesterday to five days in jail and fined \$500 by a judge who said he regretted he could not make the sentence longer.

The sentence was the maximum permitted under an Appellate Court ruling that Mr. Farr could not be forced to serve the open-ended jail term originally imposed for contempt of court.

Superior Court Judge Charles Older, accusing Mr. Farr of "holding himself above the law," delayed immediate execution of the sentence pending a decision on another appeal in a U.S. district court.

Mr. Farr, who served 46 days in jail earlier in the case, said that he was disappointed but said that he would continue to reveal news sources and convince the public that reporters must stick to their moral convictions.

Judge Older had demanded that Mr. Farr tell him the names of his sources for an article he wrote for the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner in 1971 about the Charles Manson murder case. The judge said that Mr. Farr's case "warranted a more severe sentence, which was not permitted."

Bishops Suspend 2 of 11 New U.S. Women Priests

From Wire Dispatches

SYRACUSE, N.Y., July 30.—Two women Episcopal priests ordained in a controversial ceremony in Philadelphia were suspended from ministerial duties today by their diocesan bishops.

The Right Rev. Ned Cole, bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Central New York, said in a letter to the clergy that he was suspending the Rev. Betty Schless, 51, of Syracuse from her prior duties as a deacon and that he would not recognize her ordination unless it was recommended to him by the diocesan standing committee.

In Rochester, the Right Rev. Robert Speers Jr., bishop of the Rochester Episcopal Diocese, issued orders banning the Rev. Merrill Stitzer from practicing the ministry there.

They were among 11 women ordained yesterday as the church's first female priests by four bishops who defied the Episcopal hierarchy and circumvented the usual church ordination process.

Text of Articles II, III of Impeachment

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP).

—Following is the text of Article II of impeachment, approved yesterday by the House Judiciary Committee:

Article II

Using the powers of the office of President of the United States, Richard M. Nixon, in violation of his constitutional oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in disregard of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, he repeatedly engaged in conduct violating the constitutional rights of citizens, impairing the due and proper administration of justice and the conduct of lawful inquiries, or contravening the laws governing agencies of the executive branch and the purposes of these agencies.

[1]

He has, acting personally and through his subordinates and agents, endeavored to obtain from the Internal Revenue Service, in violation of the constitutional rights of citizens, confidential information contained in income tax returns for purposes not authorized by law, and to cause, in violation of the constitutional rights of citizens, income tax audits, or other income tax investigations to be initiated or conducted in a discriminatory manner.

[2]

He misused the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secret Service, and other executive personnel, in violation or disregard of the constitutional rights of citizens, by directing, or authorizing such agencies or personnel to conduct or continue electronic surveillance or other investigations for purposes unrelated to national security, the enforcement of laws, or any other lawful function of his office; he did direct, authorize, or permit the use of information obtained thereby for purposes unrelated to national security, the enforcement of laws, or any other lawful function of his office; and he did direct the concealment of certain records made by the Federal Bureau of In-

vestigation of electronic surveillance.

[3]

He has, acting personally and through his subordinates and agents, in violation or disregard of the constitutional rights of citizens, authorized and permitted to be maintained a secret investigative unit within the office of the President, financed in part with money derived from campaign contributions to him, which unlawfully utilized the resources of the Central Intelligence Agency, engaged in covert and unlawful activities, and attempted to prejudice the constitutional right of an accused to a fair trial.

[4]

He has failed to take care that the laws be faithfully executed by failing to act when he knew or had reason to know that his close subordinates endeavored to impede and frustrate lawful inquiries by duty constituted executive, judicial, and legislative entities concerning the unlawful entry into the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee, and the cover-up thereof, and concerning other unlawful activities including those relating to the confirmation of Richard Kleindienst as Attorney General of the United States, the electronic surveillance of private citizens, the break-in into the office of Dr. Lewis Fielding, and the campaign financing practices of the Committee to Re-elect the President.

[5]

In disregard of the rule of law, he knowingly misused the executive power by interfering with agencies of the executive branch: including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Criminal Division, and the office of Watergate Special Prosecution Force, of the Department of Justice, and the Central Intelligence Agency, in violation of his duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

In all of this, Richard M. Nixon has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as President and subversive of constitutional government, to the great prejudice of the cause of law and justice and to the manifest injury of the people of the United States.

EEC Abandons Effort to Unify Retail Tax

BRUSSELS, July 30 (AP).

—Common Market authorities disclosed today that they are giving up, at least for the present, an attempt to get the nine member countries to put their value added taxes on a common basis by a fixed deadline.

Value added tax, a type of sales tax, is applied in different ways by different member countries. Britain, for example, does not collect it on food.

In June, 1973, the Common Market Executive Commission proposed that the common basis be achieved by Jan. 1, 1976. The nine member governments failed to act. Today, it was announced that the proposal has been modified to omit the deadline date.

Come to the flavor of Marlboro



U.S. Weapons Bill Passes in House, Is Sent to Senate

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP).

—A \$22.2-billion authorization for weapons, military research and related expenditures passed the House yesterday by a 305-38 vote and was sent to the Senate.

The bill is a compromise between measures approved earlier by both chambers. It limits military assistance to South Vietnam to \$1 billion.

The bill also sets active duty military strength at 2,149,300, a slight reduction from the figure recommended by the administration. Noncombat military components in Europe would have to be reduced by 15,000 within two years, with a reduction of 6,000 to be made by June 30, 1975, but a corresponding increase in combat components is authorized.

Another provision bars, during the present fiscal year, sale of Minuteman missiles from operational silos in the northwest United States.

The bill sets spending ceilings; amounts to be expended will be set by appropriations legislation.

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Battle in Beirut Suburb

4 Reported Slain in Lebanon
In Rightist-Guerrilla Clash

BEIRUT, July 30 (NYT).—Palestinian guerrillas and Lebanese right-wingers have clashed in a Beirut suburb in the worst fighting here since May, 1973.

Members of the militia of the Phalangist party at Dekwaneh on the road to mountain resorts northeast of here, and commandos at the nearby refugee camp of Tal al-Zaatar lobbed mortar and machine-gun fire at each other in the battle which began late last night and ended today.

Casualty figures were not immediately available but witnesses said several persons were injured and a number of houses suffered direct hits.

[The Associated Press reported three guerrillas killed in the

fighting and a Lebanese pedestrian slain by a stray bullet.] Lebanese policemen cordoned off the area but did not interfere as government officials, Phalangist and commando leaders held several meetings to establish a truce.

Collect Weapons
Phalangist militia commanders went around Dekwaneh today collecting machine guns and machine pistols from their followers, while guerrilla vehicles toured the refugee camp with loudspeakers instructing the commandos to cease firing.

The truce followed a conference at the Ministry of Interior headed by Premier Takiyeddin Solh, with security chiefs, the Phalangist party president, Pierre Gemayel, and the guerrillas' military commander, known as Aboul Zaim.

Because of the fighting Mr. Solh postponed a visit to Libya he had scheduled today.

The guerrilla chief, Yasser Arafat, earlier in the day telephoned Mr. Gemayel from Damascus and expressed hope that the fighting would be quickly ended. Mr. Arafat had gone to the Syrian capital to board a special Soviet plane to Moscow for his talks with Soviet leaders.

Fighting on Saturday
The new outbreak of fighting followed an incident Saturday in which one guerrilla was killed and a Phalangist militia leader seriously wounded at Dekwaneh.

A deep mistrust is behind the tension between the two sides. The Christian-dominated Phalangist party has a total membership of about 50,000 and a militia of 4,000. The right-wing party has been calling for re-establishment of government control over the 15 refugee camps in Lebanon. The camps are dominated by the guerrillas and have a population of about 90,000.

N.Y. Priest Dies
As 3 Churches
Are Set on Fire

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP).—A Catholic priest died in one of three fires at Manhattan churches during the night. The police arrested a man crouching in an alley behind a fourth church near Times Square before dawn.

The man, identified as Gordon Marais, 56, was charged with arson, homicide and burglary.

In a series of phone calls to the Daily News last night, a man called at the Catholic Church.

"Priests are going to die. Someday, people will realize that Christianity is a fraud. Catholic churches are no good," he said. A fire at the rectory of St. Vincent Ferrer's Church on the East Side shortly before 10 p.m. quickly spread, trapping more than a dozen Dominican priests and brothers.

Most were rescued with fire ladders, but the Rev. Thomas Smith, 71, who was carried out unconscious, died at New York Hospital of smoke inhalation.

Other fires followed at the Episcopal Church of the Ascension in Greenwich Village and at the Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin in midtown.

A man was seen fleeing from St. Mary's after the fire at 4 a.m. His description broadcast on the police radio led to the arrest of Mr. Marais a short time later behind the Catholic Church of the Holy Cross on 42d Street near Eighth Avenue.

24 Missing Off Japan
After 2 Ships Collide

TOKYO, July 30 (AP).—Maritime Safety Agency spokesmen said yesterday that no trace had been found of 24 South Korean seamen reported missing after two ships collided Sunday off southern Japan.

Two Koreans, one of whom injured seriously, were picked up after the collision between the Korean-registered Panamaregistered freighter Western Star and a Japanese cargo ship, the Kikkō Maru. The 2,669-ton Western Star sank while the Kikkō Maru sustained only minor damage.

Israel Says
Soviet Teams
In Syria Grow

TEL AVIV, July 30 (UPI).—Defense Minister Shimon Peres said today that the Soviet Union has enlarged its team of instructors and advisers in Syria.

He said that the Russians and their Communist bloc allies also are supplying weapons and equipment to the Arab guerrillas. "The team of Soviet instructors and advisers in Syria has recently been increased at an accelerated pace," Mr. Peres told the Knesset, "but there is no proof that such teams also operate sophisticated weapons in the battlefield."

Aware of Shipments
The defense minister said that the Russians are supplying the guerrillas with weapons by means of ships calling at Algeria, Iraq and Syria. "There could be no doubt," he said, "that the Russians were aware of other Communist countries' arms shipments to the guerrillas."

Newsmen visiting the Syrian front in the Golan Heights said that Israeli front-line units are strengthening their defense line with fortresses, security fences and anti-tank ditches.

The army also is improving its readiness for a possible renewal of fighting. The newspaper Yedioth Aharnoth said, including the call-up of selected reservists, longer tours of duty and increased mobilization exercises.

Skilled reservists such as garage workers are being called up for duty to repair army combat vehicles and make them ready for war quickly, the paper said.

Soviet Aid Sought

BEIRUT, July 30 (UPI).—Palestinian leaders will seek Soviet support during their visit to Moscow this week to fold the settlement that America and Egypt are attempting to impose on the Middle East, a guerrilla leader said today.

Yasser Arafat, chief of the information department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said: "The Palestinian guerrilla movement is fully aware that the preservation of Palestinian-Soviet friendship is a basic condition for confronting and felling the American settlement."

Sadat Kin Denies
Inciting Libyans

CAIRO, July 30 (UPI).—Mohammed Abu Wafaa, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's brother-in-law, has condemned the Libyan government of Col. Moammar Qadhafi as a "fascist regime" but denied that he had stirred up tribes living along the Egyptian-Libyan border against the colonel's rule.

Mr. Wafaa, a National Assembly deputy, published a statement in the newspaper Al-Akhar yesterday to rebut Libya's charge, contained in a "strongly worded" protocol. He said he was related to tribes of the area by family ties that "probably date back before Col. Qadhafi himself was born" and had gone there for a vacation.

"I did not attack Qadhafi but to the contrary I told the tribes that they belong to both Egypt and Libya and that relations between the two countries should continue despite the fascist regime currently in power in Libya," Mr. Wafaa wrote.



ELECTRIC ASSIST—Nurses at a New Orleans hospital hold up three-day-old Hollis Haines, who may be the world's youngest pacemaker recipient. He received the device when he was 18 hours old, after doctors noticed that he had been born with a congenital heart block.

Tanaka Regime Faces No-Confidence Vote

TOKYO, July 30 (Reuters).—

Japan's four opposition parties submitted a motion of no confidence today in Premier Kakuei Tanaka's government after the ruling Liberal Democratic party rejected an opposition demand that Mr. Tanaka make a policy

speech before the special session ends tomorrow.

A premier normally delivers a policy speech at such a session, but Mr. Tanaka refused to. His government was not presenting any bills and time was needed to map out measures to contain inflation, he explained.

Over Jordanian-Palestinian Crisis
Faisal in Egypt to Hold Talks With Sadat

CAIRO, July 30 (Reuters).—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia arrived in Cairo today for a nine-day state visit and talks with President Anwar Sadat, which could prove vital for the Egyptian leader's efforts to reconcile Jordan and the Palestinians.

King Faisal will begin consulting formally with President Sadat Saturday, but the two leaders may have a number of informal discussions before then. King Faisal's state visit is taking place when Saudi Arabia's influence in the Arab world is increasing.

Saudi Arabia is expected to be a major contributor to Egypt's development and reconstruction projects and it already helps this country to sustain the armies of its international forces.

This will probably be one of the main topics of discussion by the two leaders as well as the prospect for Mr. Sadat's efforts to end four years of hostility between the Palestinians and King Hussein of Jordan.

Summit Decision
To win the Jordanian King's recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization (P.L.O.), Mr. Sadat accepted two weeks ago a watered-down version of an earlier Arab summit decision.

The Algiers Arab summit last November recognized the P.L.O. as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, a decision accepted by all except Jordan.

King Hussein and Mr. Sadat agreed this month that the P.L.O. represented all Palestinians except those living in Jordan, a decision which has provoked an angry response from the Palestinians.

That reaction surprised Mr. Sadat, according to Egyptian sources, and Egypt is backing a Jordanian move to postpone an Arab summit due to be held in Rabat Sept. 3.

The aim of the postponement was to give more time to coordinate Arab viewpoints before the Geneva Middle East peace conference. But the timing of the summit has become a matter for

disagreement on which King Faisal's view may tip the balance.

According to a variety of official and unofficial reports here, four other Arab countries have joined Egypt and Jordan in agreeing to a delay in the summit and diplomatic sources say four—Syria, Kuwait, Mauritania and Tunisia—have formally objected to the move. Algeria is also reported to be opposed.

Italian Prosecutor to Appeal
Release of Alleged Mafiosi

PALERMO, July 30 (UPI).—Chief public prosecutor Giovanni Pizzillo said today that he would appeal the acquittal of 32 defendants in the trial of 76 accused members of the Mafia.

Mr. Pizzillo announced his decision to appeal 34 hours after a Palermo court sentenced 34, including deported U.S.-gang boss Frank "Three-Fingers" Coppola, to prison terms ranging from two months to six years and eight months. The sentences added up to 112 years in contrast to the total of 567 years asked by the prosecution.

The defendants, among 170 alleged Mafia figures rounded up after the slaying in May, 1971, of chief Palermo prosecutor Pietro Scaglione, were charged with criminal association and weapons violations.

Mr. Pizzillo, after a meeting with assistant prosecutor Nestore Peonzo, said also that anonymous threats had been made against Mr. Peonzo in an apparent attempt to intimidate him during

the trial, which lasted almost six months.

During the trial, more than 100 defense lawyers contested testimony, linking the defendants to narcotics traffic and the smuggling of cigarettes and butter.

The prosecution submitted as evidence telephone taps on which Gerlando Alberti, alleged chief of the Mafia in Milan, made incriminating statements about narcotics and other illegal activity.

But all wiretap evidence was found in violation of Italy's new privacy law, restricting bugging. Mr. Peonzo had sought 14-year terms for Alberti and for alleged chief of clan Luciano Liggio and Coppola. The court sentenced Alberti and Coppola to six years each and Liggio to six years and six months.

The court sentenced Gaetano Badalamenti, alleged president of the Mafia tribunal, to six years and eight months, although the prosecutor had asked that he be acquitted for insufficient evidence.

Why do all those businessmen arrange their meetings with our timetable?



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SCOTCH

Constant Vigilance

In response to the skepticism that mingled with the joy of Greeks—and of their friends—at the return of civilian government to Athens, Premier Caramanlis has assured his people that the military have promised to return to their duties and not to interfere with the discharge of his. This is good; nevertheless, there is bound to be continuing consideration of the possibility that the soldiers have simply given the civilians a chore that they felt incapable of discharging with credit, and are standing in the wings, ready to reassert their power should Mr. Caramanlis fail to find a solution of the Cyprus problem suitable to them—or even one that is suitable, if it removes a critical issue.

Armies are likely to act that way, after they have enjoyed authority and find that their exercise has led their nation into trouble. The German Army did, after its defeat in 1918, refusing to take any responsibility with respect to the burdensome Treaty of Versailles, and blaming their disasters on that powerful myth, the "stab in the back," while at the same time seeking to rebuild its own political strength during the Weimar Republic. What the Greek Army has done before, it may do again.

The answer to the threat of military usurpation of governmental office is not easy or swift. A long tradition of civilian dominance has made it possible for Britain to assert, as an unquestioned assumption, that (certainly in time of peace) a soldier "is only a civilian armed in a particular manner." France has

had a more checkered history with respect to its relations with the army, but since the downfall of Napoleon III the civilians have triumphed—over the Boulanger movement, the military machinations in the Dreyfus crisis, the revolt over Algeria.

In the United States, the tendency to whittle the armed forces down to the bare bones after nearly every war has kept the military distinctly subordinate to the elected civilians. This was, of course, less true after World War II, when the cold war strengthened the influence of the forces. And there is a further element of importance today: The fact that the highest elected official in the United States is also the commander in chief. The problem here is less that the military will boss civilians, than that the President may use the military—or at least his military title—to exact conformity to his will in contravention of the laws.

That is one of the issues that has been before the U.S. House Judiciary Committee: The violation of the constitutional guarantees against unlawful search and seizure in the name of national security. By comparison with the acts of a truly military regime—such as the seizure of the Peruvian press by its soldier leaders—the acts cited against President Nixon may seem trivial. But the essence of a tradition of civilian government is its maintenance as such in time of peace, and to maintain it truly requires, as the adage states, "constant vigilance." Whatever the outcome of the impeachment process in Washington, that vigilance is at least clearly in evidence.

The Law of the Seas

A pattern of international law, replacing a patchwork, is being laid upon the world's oceans for the first time—at the Law of the Sea Conference in Caracas. The developing consensus would extend the territorial sea of coastal states to 12 miles; establish an "economic zone" out to 200 miles in which coastal states would, with certain exceptions, control fishing and mining; and create an international program of "regime" outside the 200-mile line to mine the deep seabed as the "common heritage" of mankind. Sharp disagreements still exist among the 149 participants at Caracas and there is no assurance that the full text of a treaty will be reached in this summer's session. But it is clear that the old system—or non-system—of rights and responsibilities which has prevailed on the high seas is gone.

The very concept of "high seas" open equally to all, is buckling as particular nations assert sovereignty or special rights over areas further and further from their shores, and as the international community collectively asserts certain kinds of authority over areas further out. If a country holding an offshore island can claim a 200-mile economic zone around it, for instance, then the whole of the Mediterranean and Caribbean Seas and much of the Pacific Ocean become subject to national claims. To make the deep seabed a "common heritage," moreover, is to impose new controls there as well. These would reduce the existing freedom of private or national entrepreneurs in order to spread the expected mineral benefits to states not in a position to exploit them themselves.

This drive to write new rules for the sea results from the world's growing hunger for the sea's resources, from the increasing sophistication of the technology with which to exploit these resources, and from the growing likelihood that nations striving for them will take arms if law is not first applied. Unsurprisingly, it is those nations with long coastlines, plentiful resources near their coasts (both in the water and under the seabed), and advanced technology which are in the strongest position to get what they want from the high seas. More than

any other country, the United States has all three. But this does not mean it can go it alone.

With its great navy and its global political role, the United States needs the right of continued, politically uncluttered transit through the various international straits which would fall within one or another nation's territorial waters under a 12-mile territorial-sea rule. This is a major goal for the American negotiators at Caracas.

Fishing is a knotty problem. Japanese and Russian "distant-water" fleets have grossly overfished haddock and salmon stocks, for example, off the American coast. But the United States has been reluctant to invoke a 200-mile economic zone because its own tuna and shrimp fleets fish within 200 miles of other nations' shores. Washington is now ready to accept the 200-mile concept but it wishes to keep some fisheries open to its tuna and shrimp fleets and, most important, to ensure that effective conservation and resource management measures are adopted all around.

As to a deep-seabed international regime to extract minerals for the "common heritage," the United States would have the new authority to simply license the exploiters and distribute the licensing revenues. But the Chinese, seeking a Third World leadership role, would arm the authority with the power to do the exploiting itself.

American fishing, gas and oil, mining and maritime operators naturally have a strong commercial interest in any new international rules of the sea, just as the U.S. government has a strong diplomatic and military interest. These interests, complex and sometimes contradictory, are all reflected in the American proposals at Caracas. Some mining and fishing groups have persuaded Congress to draft legislation that would, if enacted, pre-empt international decisions on crucial issues. Wisely, Congress has not acted on this legislation. The United States, as much as any nation, needs the cooperation of others on the high seas. It can hardly expect to get such cooperation—indeed, its example will only breed conflict—if it acts alone.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Ossification and Russia

It would be odd if the Soviet Union were immune to trends that are so clearly visible in other parts of the world. The only question is how easily the system is going to be able to cope with them. It would, however, be a mistake to exaggerate the degree of ossification in the Soviet Union. While the regime screws down the clamps on obvious dissenters, it is in some ways less ruthless and less sure of itself than it was. It makes concessions to internal and external pressure groups, and often shows signs of reaching decisions by committee and compromise. This is a sign of weakness by former standards, but if it is true that tough governments can bring about their own destruction it may also be true that less tough govern-

ments allow some seeds of regeneration to sprout in the interstices of power.

—From The Times (London).

Portuguese Territories

Gen. Spínola's speech [on decolonizing Portugal's African territories] officially breaks with a long tradition of immobilism, and it contributes to the dynamics of a necessary peace and a desirable cooperation. In this sense, it is fair also to qualify it as historic. The obstacles, numerous and complex, which mark the route of the Portuguese territories' accession to an authentic independence are not yet overcome. But the movement toward peace seems irreversible.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

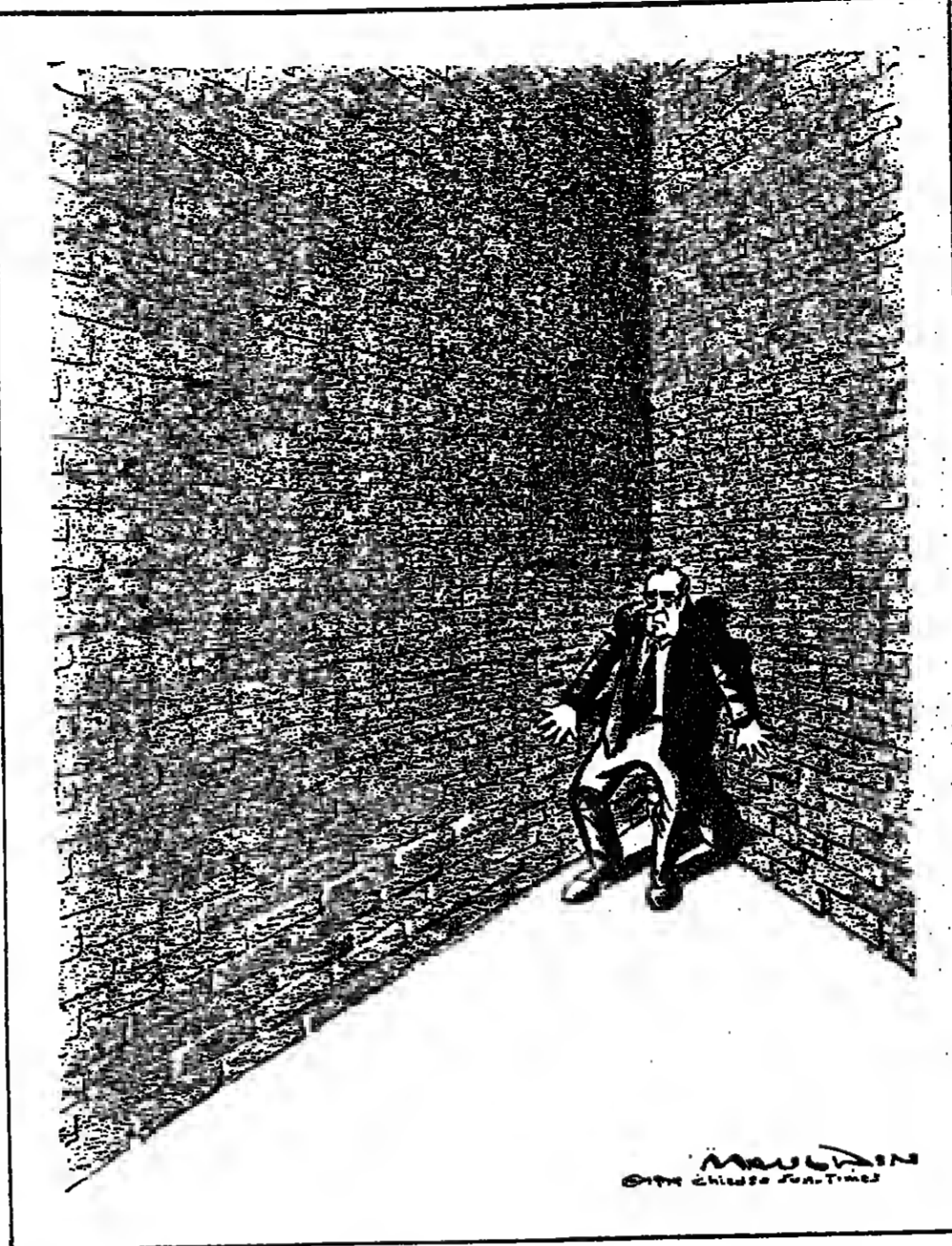
July 31, 1899

PARIS—Peasants of Mesnil-en-Xanthois are performing "Mystère de Jeanne d'Arc." They play in a large wooden structure of 2,000 seats. The orchestra consists of village maidens playing soothing music on piano, guitar and mandolins. The play of nine acts is remarkably well-written and it perpetuates the memory of the inspired Maid of Orleans. The costumes and scenery are historically correct.

Fifty Years Ago

July 31, 1924

NEW YORK—Many Wall Street houses are sending representatives to Europe to promote international trade. Their agents are touring Germany and other countries examining the field. It is foreseen that currency systems will result in a great impetus to the commerce. American bankers are using sound U.S. credit structure and huge gold reserves to meet the competition.



All's Better That Ends Well

By C.L. Sulzberger

HEADQUARTERS, Allied Forces, Southern Europe.—Although the Cyprus crisis is still not over, it is likely its negative short-term impact will eventually be exceeded by the long-term consensus produced for the NATO and U.S. position in the Mediterranean.

If present developments progress as expected, the political defeat suffered by the Soviet Union in Egypt, depriving its air force and fleet of some previous facilities in the east Mediterranean, may well be transcended by the improved strategic outlook for the West coming in the wake of a brief interregnum war.

Democracy has been restored in Greece after a seven-year lull of military dictatorship. This would not have come so abruptly had not the departed junta behaved toward Cyprus with a stupidity rare even by its own standards. Democracy has likewise been strengthened in Turkey by that country's success in the Cypriot showdown. And whatever comes in Cyprus itself, once true peace is restored there, can only be welcomed by NATO.

Vantage Point

Naples is a useful vantage point from which to judge this affair since it is here that AFSOUTH (acronym for NATO's most important Mediterranean command) is located. Of the five nations whose forces are commanded by AFSOUTH, two (Greece and Turkey) have just been at war.

A third (Britain) is directly involved in Cyprus where it maintains bases; a fourth, the United States, provides the Sixth Fleet on which the Mediterranean Fleet relies in case of war; and the fifth, Italy, is wholly exposed during any serious conflict in this famous inland sea.

For an instant it looked as if only Russia could benefit from the Cyprus affair. However, Moscow acted with prudence and propriety and made no move to upset the uneasy balance between Greece and Turkey, without consulting AFSOUTH, deployed some NATO-committed forces to face each other.

The paramount gain for the West has been in Greece. The return of the civilian Caramanlis government, led by a strong man and experienced ministers, is an overwhelming plus. NATO should soon set about restoring the Greeks to the status of full political partnership.

Junta Disliked

American military help had been eagerly by a Congress which heartily disliked the junta. It can now be hoped that either the current aid bill can be given a last-minute amendment from the floor or that an amendment may be tacked to some other pending bill to avoid delay in restoring assistance.

The Greek forces need beefing up. Some of their best officers were eased out by the dictatorship. But it is hoped here that the previous vigor can be restored to NATO's southeastern (Greek-Turkish) sector.

Maneuvers are scheduled to be held early this autumn by Greek, Turkish and U.S. units; and a decision must soon be taken whether to carry them out. There is hope the answer will be affirmative to reassert allied unity to Moscow.

Two other military factors are the necessary return to Turkey of Greek officers and men with-

drawn from NATO subheadquarters and installations there and also reaffirmation of U.S. support for homeporting of naval units near Athens. This arrangement was made against normal Navy tradition (which favors rotating ships) when the Defense Department told its admirals they could no longer maintain more than 12 aircraft carriers for budgetary reasons.

Change in Spain?

As a result it would have been impossible to honor the American commitment to NATO of two carriers available for any war—unless one was homeported, thus keeping it in the area at less cost. The project was carried out, but Congress hitherto rejected because it disliked the Athens regime. Now, as a matter of fact, there is hope that relatively soon a democratic government can succeed Franco in Spain and possible homeporting

agreements may be made with that country.

As for Cyprus itself, once tranquility is established, the worst that could happen, in NATO terms, is that it would return to its pre-crisis policy of nonalignment. Despite an inexcusable Washington prejudice against President Makarios, that wily archbishop-politician has quietly winked at anti-submarine air patrols from British bases on the island.

He also allowed a couple of hundred U.S. marines to disembark and remain there a few weeks when the space they occupied on an American carrier assigned to remove obstacles from the Suez Canal was required for demining equipment and crews. All in all, as seen from Naples, the silver lining that must ultimately emerge from the Cyprus cloud will prove more significant than the cloud itself.

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Polygraphs, Anyone?

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Every now and again you hear talk about lie-detector tests. It lasts for a while, and then usually subsides. Talk of it is an expression of a general mood of skepticism.

It is now revealed that in a moment of acute concern over the apparent disestablishment of government secrecy, President Nixon summoned two aides and suggested that they come up with a classification so secret that only numbered copies of the supercharged documents would be put into circulation, to men and women whose names were recorded. Then if a particular secret leaked, everyone whose name appeared in the ledger as having had knowledge of that document would be lined up, as if to receive a vaccination from a doctor, and given a lie-detector test. The idea, as we know, did not flower. Instead, a few taps were installed and the plumbers were recruited.

Last summer, prominent newspaper antagonists to former Vice-President Agnew agreed editorially that the leaks against him were damaging, and that they violated his constitutional rights. Under that kind of pressure, 134 Justice Department employees, including all the prosecutors, signed affidavits swearing that it was not they who were leaking the information to the press. But no lie-detector tests were administered and one cannot reasonably conclude other than that at least one of these gentlemen was lying.

A Proposal

A few weeks ago Dr. William Shockley wrote to make a quite startling proposal. We were to engage in an exchange of opinion on television, and he suggested that before the program began, he be wired up by a polygraph expert. It would require then only a short explanation to the viewing audience, that if they saw the indicator humming along behind Dr. Shockley, out of his line of sight, while he spoke, suddenly bolt up across the solid line, why then Dr. Shockley was telling an untruth. I did not invite Dr. Shockley to make the arrangements because I do not see that "truth" or "untruth" enters into what Dr. Shockley was invited to discuss. But the idea intrigues me, and one naturally wonders about its practicality.

One recalls a year ago the appearance of Patrick Buchanan before the Ervin committee. The press had widely publicized, on the shortest notice, his impending appearance before the committee, attributing a feast of misdeeds to him about which he would be challenged. Those leaks came from someone on the committee, and one wonders what would have been the reaction of Chairman Sam Ervin to an invitation to submit the committee members, and the chief of staff, there and then, to a polygraph?

Rely on Evidence

The main trouble, of course, is that to ask someone to do it is to register your disinclination to take his word for something. I take it that a more sophisticated trouble is that some people do not react as neatly to a polygraph as others. This is so less in response to such questions as, "Did you rob the bank?" as to such questions as, "Did you leak the information about Agnew to the press?" The mind is infinitely subtle, and one supposes that a practiced self-server would quickly decide that "leak" was not the right word for what he had done; and so on. So that we probably will not arrive at a handy mechanical means by which to judge whether people who do not know what the truth is, are telling the truth.

Which means that we shall have to rely on evidence. Which means that such evidence has got to be collected. Which means sifting. And surveillance. And, yes, under certain circumstances, bugging. One wonders: Would it be more or less humiliating to a member of the staff of the National Security Council to be told that his telephone would be tapped (by a bonded tapper), or that he would be expected to take a polygraph test once a month and reply to specific questions?

The challenge, of course, is to avoid having to do either. That is the mood, when people suggest that lie detector tests be standard equipment on talk shows. Come to think of it, maybe Sony could merchandise an attachment which would let us flick on a "Truth Switch" when listening to our favorite news commentator or politician. If he turns red on the screen, he is fibbing. But that is for Walker Percy's next novel.

An Assessment

Moscow Arms Talks

By Paul Nitze

WASHINGTON—For those who have seriously hoped for long-term, balanced and effective limits on offensive strategic nuclear arms, the Moscow summit talks may turn out to have been a decisive, negative turning point. There are three considerations: what was agreed, what was not achieved, and what President Nixon and Secretary of State Kissinger have said about the strategic-arms part of the talks.

The agreements covered three matters: A treaty prohibiting underground weapons tests exceeding 150 kilotons; amendments to the anti-ballistic missile treaty under which both sides would be limited to one rather than two ABM sites; and an agreement that the delegations of the two sides will meet promptly to begin negotiation of an interim agreement on limiting offensive nuclear arms extending through 1985. The first two would appear to accomplish little of strategic importance and the third would appear to acknowledge a serious setback to previous hopes.

Not Permanent

What was not achieved was a permanent agreement to replace the first interim agreement on offensive arms, an objective that the two sides at the last summit meeting in Washington in 1973, had set themselves to accomplish this year. Nor was it possible to secure agreement on an equitable partial measure limiting deployment of the new family of Soviet offensive strategic-weapons systems.

The President in his television appearance on his return from Moscow said that new patterns were emerging between the United States and the Soviet Union "that hold out to the world the brightest hopes in a generation for a just and lasting peace that all can enjoy." The accomplishments at Moscow would appear to warrant a more modest appraisal.

The proposed treaty to prohibit underground tests—it requires Senate ratification—undoubtedly has positive political aspects. There was, however, inadequate time in Moscow to work out agreed criteria to distinguish between nuclear-weapons tests and peaceful nuclear explosions, and agreed measures to assure adequate means of verifying such a distinction. This task remains to be accomplished.

Furthermore, the strategic value of an agreement not to test after March 18, 1976, weapons of a yield greater than 150 kilotons—the equivalent of 150,000 tons of TNT—is doubtful. The Russians have tested, or will have tested by the starting date of the ban, warheads they need for their new family of offensive weapons.

Tests

What would be cut off would be subsequent weapons tests above that threshold. A principal purpose of such tests would appear to be further improvements in the ratio of the explosive power of a warhead to its weight.

The strategic significance of such improved ratios for a force having the large throw-weight potential of the Soviet missile force is not readily apparent, while such improved ratios could be significant for a force with smaller throw-weight. (Throw-weight is the weight a missile can carry to a target.)

As for the proposed amendments to the ABM treaty, there are three main positive aspects: One ABM site on each side would appear to be better than two. However, the defense either of a nation's capital or of an intercontinental ballistic missile site field limited to 100 ABM interceptors is not of major strategic significance. The risk in the ABM treaty is rather the difficulty of distinguishing between an ABM interceptor and a modern surface-to-air missile (SAM) interceptor. From that standpoint, the radar complexes around Moscow have a greater strategic potential than do those at Grand Forks, N.D.

What gives greater grounds for concern, however, is the summit decision that the delegations of both sides will now direct their efforts not toward negotiating a permanent agreement limiting offensive nuclear systems to replace the interim agreement but toward negotiating a limited agreement covering the period to 1985.

This decision would appear to undercut the positions taken by the U.S. delegation at Geneva and presidential instructions to favor the Soviet position.

In essence, the United States sought in Geneva, a permanent agreement based on the concept of equality, or essential equivalence, in basic verifiable limitations on those offensive weapon systems whose principal role is strategic, with a provision not to

circumvent the agreement through the deployment of other nuclear systems not specifically limited. To avoid the necessity of the United States building up to Soviet levels to achieve essential equivalence, the United States delegation proposed phased reductions to lower levels.

Soviet Strategy

I believe the Soviet strategy is to deal with each segment of the problem piecemeal, nailing down one piece after another in a manner favorable to Soviet interests and using all effective measures—diplomatic, propagandistic and through enhanced military capabilities—to bring pressure on the United States to settle for such piecemeal agreements.

Among the issues the Soviet side considers already settled are the inequalities in numbers of launchers and silo dimensions provided by the interim agreement and their right to put multiple warheads on a substantial proportion of their more numerous and larger missiles.

The current interest in a threshold nuclear-test ban (the treaty involving underground tests), agreement to forego a second ABM site, and a limited agreement to cover the period to 1985 is consistent with such a piecemeal strategy and with inhibiting a U.S. response to the imminent deployment of the Soviet Union's new and much more effective family of offensive strategic systems.

In the absence of any agreement by the Soviet side to substantially alter its past positions—and there have been no indications of such a change—I see small prospect of the continuing Geneva talks making progress toward a balanced and substantially helpful outcome.

In his news conference in Moscow, Mr. Kissinger implied that the responsibility for lack of greater progress rested equally on both sides, which "have to convince their military establishments of the benefits of restraint." During the 30 years since I first became associated with the interface between foreign policy and defense policy, I recall no instance when a secretary of defense or the Joint Chiefs of Staff failed to respond to a valid presidential order.

Any implication that the specialized advice of those legally charged with giving it cannot be overridden by presidential or congressional decision based on their broader range of responsibilities, that it should be molded to fit the views of higher authority or should be withheld from those entitled to it, I would find novel and contrary to our theory of government.

Furthermore, it is my judgment that the U.S. defense establishment, because of its particular national security responsibility, has been more deeply concerned that there be balanced and effective arms-control measures than other parts of the government.

Paul Nitze, recently resigned from the U.S. strategic-arms delegation in Geneva. This article was written for The New York Times.

Letters

Cyprus Solution?

As an American citizen of non-Greek origin, married to a Greek and resident in Greece for many years, I have often wondered if the best solution of the festering Cyprus-Turkish problem would not be an agreement similar to the 1923 Exchange of Populations between Greece and Turkey—promulgated by two of the world's great statesmen, Eleutherios Venizelos and Mustafa Ataturk—and the 100,000 Turkish residents of Cyprus be exchanged for a similar number of Greeks resident in Turkey?

And let anyone be appalled at the thought of the dislocation of 200,000 individuals, let it be stated that in 1923, 1.5 million Greeks in Turkey were exchanged for the close to 1 million Turks living in Greece. And peace reigned, and treaties of commerce and friendship were signed.

Mrs. JOHN ANTONIADES, Athens.

The Good Book

A couple of months ago you published an article on profanity (CHT, May 27) which contained the statement that the Bible "is complete with swear words." I've been having a good look, and can't find any. Can anyone enlighten me?

SONIA HEMINGWAY, Lyons.

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مكتبة الأصيل

FILMS

Director Marguerite Duras—a 'Barbarian'

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 30 (UPI)—Henri Langlois, curator of the Cinéma Français and eminent film historian, says that the cinema is a 19th-century art, but all the great creators of the cinema were born before 1900. But what about younger directors? "They are barbarians," Mr. Langlois says. "I have no prejudice against barbarians, but I am against them."

Marguerite Duras, a woman of a high literary reputation, author of many novels and plays, turned to movie directing. Would one possibly describe her as a barbarian? But, as a filmmaker, she boasts of it: "I don't know anything about cinema but technicians claim this is an art that unburdened with rules, I am capable of achieving great work."

She has just finished shooting her seventh film, "India Song," adaptation of her book, written at the request of Peter Hall, actor of the National Theatre, London. As specified in the published volume, it is a text-for-gaze and screen. It will be produced by Claude Remy as a play season in Paris with the actress Valentina Corti in the lead.

"India Song" was shot in 16 millimeter film and will run for an hour and a half. "A commercial director would have required months for the shooting, but I did it in 14 days only because the whole crew was so enthusiastic about the work," Miss Duras said. "This is her second film: the first was 'Woman of the Ganges.' I now understand how one becomes fascinated with color."



Marguerite Duras and cameraman Bruno Nuytens during the shooting of "India Song."

Erica Lombard.

ed with color." The Centre National de la Cinématographie subsidized the production. The cast includes Delphine Seyrig, Michel Lonsdale, Claude Magnin and Didier Flamand. "Though my films are frequently shown on foreign TV—on the BBC, for example—they are still ignored by

the French ORTF. Live interviews with me are forbidden on French television for political reasons." She regards militating for the feminist cause as her duty. "Women have been manipulated by men," she declares. "They must become conscious of the political aspect of male domination, though I must admit that being a woman hasn't hampered me as a filmmaker. On the contrary." The "new feminism" is what one might call the cinematic form she is seeking to impose, which is to the screen what le nouveau roman is to contemporary letters. The Duras narrative is a unique example of cross-references in which time and space are combined by an inner logic. Often, to deduct the significance of some of her situations, a critical passkey is required. This places an uncommon burden on the average movie-goer, automatically limiting the audience. In this Miss Duras is an experimentalist, striving to broaden the scope of her medium. Her abiding theme, she says, is effect of passion on women, seen in a pessimistic mirror. "The world is in ruins," she often repeats.

A small-framed, energetic woman with a gentle round face, Miss Duras sat in a Montparnasse bistrot not looking crushed by "the world in ruins." She speaks about the enthusiasm of the young people who followed the shooting of "India Song," her doleful aside contrasting with her cheerful mien. Then, a shadow: "When a woman kills herself it is always in the emptiness of an afternoon... after the washing-up." But a moment later she is talking about housework, her pride in her homemade jam and how her son is enjoying his vacation in Morocco.

She has a house near Versailles which she used for the site of her film "Nathalie Granger."

Miss Duras will spend August editing "India Song"; the entire project is to take less than two months. Here may be the 20th-century style of cinema, making the work of the earlier "barbarians" as passé as "The Great Train Robbery."

*** Kenneth Tynan, the brilliant dramatic critic and inventor-producer of "O! Calcutta!" is about to embark on a career as cinematic "author," threatening to deliver the porno film to end all porno films—which might be an excellent idea.

He wrote the script himself and will make the film in France, with shooting beginning in September. The title is "Our Lives With Alexis and Sophie." The story concerns two couples who live for some weeks under the same roof. Robert Stephens, the well-known London actor, is the only player who has yet signed for the film. "I'd describe it as high, sophisticated comedy, filthy chamber music," said Mr. Tynan.

At the Grand Palais on Tuesday, Saturdays and Sundays from 10:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., there is a film program on Jean Miró. At the Musée National d'Art Moderne there is an audio-visual program on the tendencies of contemporary art. (to Aug. 5).

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, July 30 (UPI)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Plays

"The Burnt Flowerbed," written in 1952, was one of Ugo Betti's last plays. Intelligently produced by Paul Aaron, the work, at the Roundabout Theatre, is tantalizing and something of a tease, says Mel Gussow. Betti's interest is more social and moral than political. He was a judge as well as a playwright. "The Burnt Flowerbed" about guilt and responsibility, studies the misuses of power and weighs the psychological and physical underpinnings of moral and it, does so in a lyrical, almost a suspense play. Giovanni, the protagonist, was once a disgraced ruler and is now an exiled, barren of ideals and illusions. His former comrades insist that they need him as a symbol of unification. Actually they use him as a sacrifice, spite his ingrained cynicism, Giovanni realizes that, just as in can manipulate destiny, he

must also pay for his manipulations. As counterpoint to this public battleground, he refuses to come to terms with the strange death of his son. Gussow praises the performances of Paul Sparer, Jane White, Brian Davis, David Byrd, Saleen Ludwig and Lauren Frost.

Films

"Tough," written, produced and directed by Horace Jackson, gives the generation gap sincere but simplistic treatment. "As a dramatization of a rebellious black youngster's need for love and understanding," from his bickering middle-class parents, his schoolmates and his white teacher, it states his case honestly but, unfortunately, says A. H. Weiler. "The production is rarely equal to the director's good intentions." Weiler praises the performance of Dion Gossitt, Christopher Townes and Ueta Pienas as the youngsters as "natural and convincing," but of Renny Roker and Sandy Reed and Rich Weiler, the parents, and teacher, he says, "they appear to be performing, not feeling, their shocks and anguish."

Shallots, Scallions, Onions and Injustice

WAVERLEY ROOT

number of food plants have suffered from the injustice of ignorance of botanographers, among them are the shallot and scallion. If you believe some liars, they are the same thing. You believe others, neither of them exist.

Uphouse Candolle, in his "History of Cultivated Plants," insisted that the shallot was not a rare species, but simply an ill-used onion; since his book was published in 1833, this could be down to outdated information. This excuse cannot be offered for the 1961 edition of Peter's Unabridged Dictionary which disposes summarily of the onion by defining it as "an onion forming a thick basal portion without a normal bulb as a result of disease, attacks of insects or unfavorable environmental conditions."

Another esteemed reference proffers the information that shallot is a native of the Middle East, unknown to the ancients and first brought to Europe by the Crusaders, who discovered it in Asia, from which it became *escallotte* in Old French, which became *eschaloigne* or *eschalonne* in the 12th century, and in Taillevent's 14th-century "Vivander," *eschaloigne*. This may have been the point at which it diverged, becoming *shallots* for the shallot, from which English made shallot and German *Schalotte*. In the other direction, the Anglo-French *scallion* moved through the Middle English *scallone* to scallion. The Italian *scalogno* appears to have covered both plants (it also means a certain type of fig).

Take the shallots first. What may have been grown in Asia, by the time Pliny got around to writing about it, the best shallots were reputed to be those of Megara, in Greece. Ovid, who seems to have shared Marcial's opinion about this vegetable's effect on virility, advised, "Eat the white shallots sent from Megara" for its aphrodisiac virtues. The shallot may very well have grown in Asia, but it is a native of Central Asia, not Asia Minor, having originated in Siberia and perhaps also in Kirghistan; the origin of the shallot is doubtful.

The shallot is much like the onion, but it produces, instead of one large bulb, a cluster of little ones. Delicate stomachs can cope with it more easily than with either the onion or garlic; shallot salt is said to have tonic qualities.

Distinctions

The fact is that both shallots and scallions exist, and neither is the same species as onion, *Allium cepa*. The shallot

is *Allium fistulosum*, the shallot *Allium acedolatum*. The easiest way to distinguish between them is to describe the scallion as bulbless, propagated from seed, and the shallot as bulb producing, propagated by division; but a disorderly nature, which frequently baffles human attempts to arrange its creations in neat categories, occasionally makes hash of these distinctions.

Ascalon, one of the five royal cities of Canaan, the birthplace of Herod the Great, was indeed known for an onion-like plant 3,000 years ago, but nobody knows whether it was the shallot or the scallion or something else—maybe only the common onion, which the same area produces today, though Ascalon has disappeared. In any case, both plants took their name from Ascalon, via the Low Latin *ascallonia*, which may have originally covered both the shallot and the scallion. This shallot and the scallion, which became *eschaloigne* or *eschalonne* in the 12th century, and in Taillevent's 14th-century "Vivander," *eschaloigne*. This may have been the point at which it diverged, becoming *shallots* for the shallot, from which English made shallot and German *Schalotte*. In the other direction, the Anglo-French *scallion* moved through the Middle English *scallone* to scallion. The Italian *scalogno* appears to have covered both plants (it also means a certain type of fig).

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for the anemic. The flavor is more subtle than that of the onion: "It perfumes without asserting itself," wrote the 19th-century French author Charles Monselet. Shallots are the soul of that remarkable sauce known as *beurre blanc* (white butter), and they enter also into *Eden's*. It is impossible to make a good plouffe sauce without shallots, according to Alexandre Dumas.

Young Onions

The shallots you buy on the market are often not shallots at all, but young onions pulled up in the spring before they have time to form bulbs; the shallot is consequently sometimes called the green onion, adding an element of confusion to the identification of these plants. Since this name is also a synonym for the scallion, confusion is increased by the fact that, while most shallots multiply solely by means of small bulbs detached from the parent stock, the Jersey shallot (called in French the onion shallot, *échalote-vignon*), develops from seed, the only one which thus imitates the scallion.

The scallion has a counter-exception—the St. James scallion (*échalote Saint-Jacques*, *Allium lusitanicum*) produces no seed, and therefore unlike the other scallions, but like the shallot, is propagated by division alone. It has stiffer, thicker, more numerous and coarser tasting leaves than the commoner scallion, whose flavor in any case is less subtle than that of the shallot—or the chive, which also gets into this picture. This is because a peculiarity of the chive (*Allium schoenoprasum*) is that it has a hollow stem; and so has the scallion, as is indicated by its scientific name, *Allium fistulosum* (*fistulosum* = hollow).

The scallion might be described as an onion which does not form a bulb: the base of the stalk develops only a slight swelling. The attempt to distinguish the scallion from other members of the same group of plants has been pursued doggedly by the French, who created a category called *cive* (accidentally) or *ciboule* (popularly) for members of the onion family which do not form bulbs (the shallot is *cive* or *ciboule*, the chive *ciboule* or

ciboulette). This laudable effort was partly defeated, once more, by nature, for while the *ciboule commune* is bulbless, it has developed a variety with a coppered skin enveloping a bulb, which has had to be named the *ciboule commune à bulbe*, or the bulbous bulb, which does not make much sense.

Other Names

Other names for the scallion are, in the French countryside, *brélette*; in German, *Frühlingszwiebel* (spring onion), and in English the spring onion, the green onion or the Welsh onion. Webster's dictionary, curiously enough, which denies that the scallion exists, grants it its scientific name, *Allium fistulosum*, under this alias.

A few cousins of these plants are difficult to place accurately. The Canadian *cattawissa* (in French, the *grande ciboulette*) is probably classifiable as a shallot; it produces tiny bulbs, excellent for pickling. But is the Egyptian shallot (*échalote d'Égypte*) a shallot? Or a kind of garlic, since it is also called Spanish garlic in French and giant garlic in English? Or an onion (in German it is the rye onion *Rockenbolle*)? Or is it, as some experts suggest, a sort of leek? In any case its scientific name is *Allium schoenoprasum*.

The German *Rockenbolle* has entered French as *rocambolle* and English too, for that matter. Fonzon du Terrail chose *Rocambolle* for the name of the hero of a prodigiously successful 19th-century work, "The Exploits of Rocambolle," no doubt to take advantage of the figurative meaning the word had acquired in French, that of the liveliest or spiciest element in any situation, in obvious analogy with the character of this food. From this point, *rocambolique* in French progressed to describe bad practical joking, and finally to characterize the extravagant or the incredible. The shallot under its more common name provided a title for a novel of Montaigne which appeared just before World War I, "L'Échalote," by Jeanne Landru. And just to affirm the affinity of this family of plants for creativity, the chive gave a heroine and a name to an opera for which Reynaldo Hahn evidently desired to suggest a rustic atmosphere. "Ciboullette."

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فكده عن الأصل

WILLIAM SAROYAN

Celebrities Don't Die—They Drop Out of the Register

PARIS (IHT).—If you happen to own a big book entitled "Celebrity Register" published in 1963 at \$25 the copy you know how much real fun a book can be—it contains about a thousand biographies, each with a snapshot of the hero, as this book does.

A new edition of this book has just come out, with all biographies brought up to date, and with many new celebrities brought in and a few old celebrities put out, but that isn't what I want to write about.

There is a Social Register of course.

There is Who's Who.

There are what is known as vanity Who's Whos, generally regional and about people who have come up in the world a little bit, or at any rate have a little more money now than they had 50 years ago when they started working very hard.

There is something called The Pantheon, but getting into that is a procedure I have not investigated superficially, let alone in depth.

There is the telephone book.

There is the Social Security number.

There is the secret file in the offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

There is the family album (of photographs from long ago).

There is the bought-and-paid-for plot in the cemetery waiting and ready, and that is somewhat the thing I do want to write about.

Some people believe in death, and some don't.

Celebrities don't.

There has never been a real celebrity who has died.

At his funeral, he was not the man in the coffin. It was an impostor, a con artist, a fraud, a hustler, an opportunist, and an all-around championship-rank comedian.

But let me go back to the Social Register a moment. Well, come to think of it let me not go back to the Social Register—the thought of all those people bores me.

So let me instead go back to the phone book.

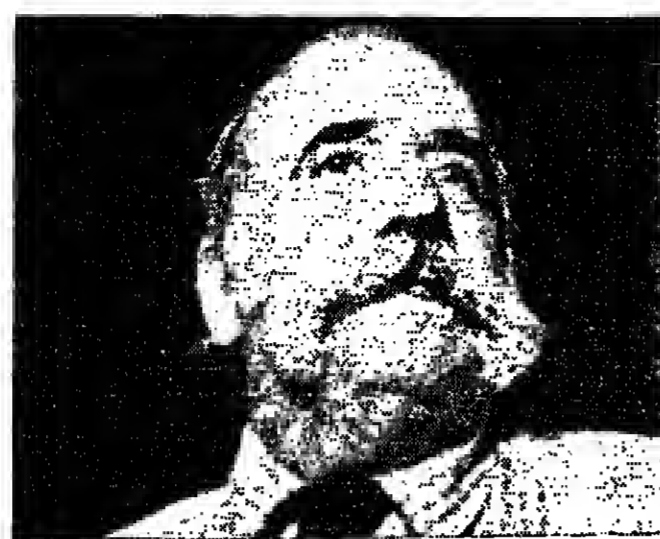
Now, there you have the only real Social Register and Celebrity Register.

The trouble is that the people listed are apparently fictitious, invented by a large American writer along the lines of Thomas Wolfe whose brilliant and magnificent career of 10 fast years was notable for abundance, excess, roaring celebration, buying lots of food and drink and eating and drinking all of it, sorrows far sorer than young Werthers, joys so unconfined as to be painful, depressing, and far worse than sorrow could ever be.

The people in the phone book just don't ring a bell for any reader of the phone book. They are names, and even if the phone bell does ring and the caller is one of the people in the phone book, it turns out that he's got a wrong number. And he is a little sad about giving his own name, after his own fictitious name, invented for him by Thomas Wolfe, or God, or somebody in the family who said to himself one day, "I'm going to have dignity in my name or I'm going to change it," again. He generally says, "Who's that?" And of course you reply, "This is me, who are you?"

And then Thomas Wolfe steps in and takes over—and it suddenly becomes the most lyric summing up of the mysterious nature of the human experience anybody could ever hope to imagine, or for that matter ever hope not to imagine.

They hear one another's voice and softly hang up and think about each other for a long time, but in reality, in literature, in American literature, they don't hang up, they shout at each other, they are annoyed, each thinks the other is a nuisance, and impudently, but they do agree to meet at a convenient 1920s style bar for a drink and little by little, Scott Fitzgerald at work on the man, and Gertrude Atherton or Gertrude Stein or Gertrude of East Alabama at work on the woman, they reach



Writer Saroyan to whom a celebrity "is just himself."

out and hold hands, and somebody talking over a loud speaker at Hialeah calls out, "There they go."

The man turns out to be a lunatic who always wanted to go on the stage but was kept back by the office hours as an assistant bookkeeper at a plumbing company, and the woman turns out to be a far better looking than Barbara Streisand and with songs like that famous one by the Belgian nun—about that nice soul who loved God so much God just had to rush the sun around to the world every morning at precisely the right moment for daybreak.

And again literature has lifted the people in the phone book right smack out of anonymity into the good time and the big time and a 50-50 chance to get into the Celebrity Register itself.

If you have the 1963 edition, as I do, a begins with Aaron, Hank. That was before Henry Aaron came up with and went past Babe Ruth in the hitting of home runs, but he took his time about it because, "A long time ago, my daddy told me, 'Henry, never hurry unless you have to.'"

In the 1963 photograph Henry Aaron looks a little younger than he does now, but not so much younger that you think, "I'm getting old." If Henry Aaron is getting old, I am, too. He was born in Mobile in 1904.

The last entry in the book is—guess who? Just try. Who with a name beginning with the letter Z or Zed, as some people prefer to put it, would close the fantastic story as told in the 1963 edition of Celebrity Register? Zanuck, Zerkow, Zerbe, Zimbalist, Zimmernan, Zolow, Zorina?

The winner and holder of last place is Zukor, Adolph, and there he is smiling as if he had just lived a cool century, which wasn't quite so in 1963, he was then only 91. He is now 101, and still as alert and sharp as the day three years ago he was introduced to Jack Benny and said, "But I thought you died."

In between Henry Aaron and Adolph Zukor there are these other people, each with his name and photograph, but in the 1963 edition a lot of these people have died, and so you won't find them in the new edition which is just out, and that is the thing I am indeed writing about.

At the same time I want to put in a word or two edgewise on the people in the new edition who have survived from the earlier edition but just might as well have died for all the use it is to anybody's sense of appropriateness.

In other words, there are people in the 1963 edition as well as in the 1974 edition who should really have been thrilled to get their names in the phone book, and to have let it go at that. They are really dead to both editions and yet there they are hanging on with their earnest faces or their funeral-parlor smiles—smile, you hope, they'll think you're alive. Clearly or something equally spurious prevents me from listing an assortment of these strange dead, or never-born people who nevertheless are in both editions of the fantastic book, which I consider very nearly the most entertaining book ever published.

It is all these hot people, you see—names, dates, and everything, and at least 80 per cent of the faces, names, dates and everything are phoney—created, invented, and achieved by the photographer and the publicity agent, and ever afterwards clung to for dear life.

Which brings me to the real topic of this Freshyterian sermon: what happens to a celebrity when he dies?

What really happens to him?

Is that all?

He just up and dies, while Adolph Zukor goes right on living, asking questions, and becoming an Indian?

If a celebrity dies, and is put out of the new edition of the Celebrity Register, it is my opinion that he is not a celebrity, never has been, and never will be—let him die a hundred times.

A real celebrity just does not die.

And if he is put out of the new edition of the register, that is the consequence of policy, and we might just as well notice that the policy is obsolete, has run out, the last payments were not properly made, and the holders of the policy have neglected to read the small print at the bottom.

I turn the pages of the 1963 book and here are all these people who are supposed to be dead, and are therefore not in the new edition, but they are not dead?

Is Grace Allen dead? Impossible.

Is Louis Armstrong dead? Since when? Peter Arno? Don't be silly.

W. H. Auden? Bugs Baer? Tallulah Bankhead? Lucius Beebe? William Bendix? Sherman Billingsley? Marc Blumstein? Bill Boyd? Joe B. Brown? Lenny Bruce? Ralph Bunche? And that's just a few names from the Ayes and Bees taken at random.

Well, you say, and you have a right to do so, if they are not dead, what are they?

Before I give you the answer to that question, and the definitive answer to it, once and for all, let me just tell you that a celebrity is a celebrity only to people who are looking for celebrities, to himself he is himself, and one of the first things he notices is that he hasn't got a chance, that there is no way through the world and out of the human experience that he wants to avoid during both his lifetime and the lifetime of his family also who may have known him or have only heard of him or found out a little about him through his work, whatever his work may have been, it is this great big little tiny microscopically molecular reward called death.

Not by choice, but helplessly, a real celebrity uses up his allotted time and as much additional time as he can shoplift, or acquire by medical and legal means—to postpone and possibly even prevent death.

The answer, then: no sir, no ma'am, no celebrity ever dies, he is only dropped out of the new Celebrity Register.

Well, do they lie then? Well, that's another story entirely.

PEOPLE: U.S. Justice Not Blind To Courtroom Attire

Fashion may dictate but the law isn't listening, at least in the United States. An Albany, Oregon, woman, Lynne Hagedorn, was excused from jury duty because a judge wouldn't let her wear a pants suit in his courtroom. She's taken her case to the American Civil Liberties Union. "I don't feel a woman's judgment is impaired by what she's wearing," said Mrs. Hagedorn. "I can think just as well with my pants on as with my pants off."

Florida Attorney Ray Sandstrom still refuses to wear a tie to court despite convictions for contempt—the first in Broward County, the second in Miami Monday. He was fined \$500 by Circuit Court Judge Don Sattin, who claimed that Sandstrom's polka-dot shirt with open collar and a gold chain hanging over a chain around his neck was in "open disregard" for the dignity of the court. Sattin gave the attorney an hour to get a tie and said that he would be fined every time he appeared without one in court. Sandstrom refused to put on a tie or pay the fine—he's appealing. "A tie no more makes me a lawyer than a black robe makes him a judge."

Charles Lindbergh, 72, who made the world's first solo flight across the Atlantic in 1927, has been a patient in Columbia University Hospital in New York for a week. The announcement was made Monday by a hospital spokesman who declined to reveal the nature of Lindbergh's illness. However, Lindbergh's private secretary said that his boss "had a virus."

Also in the hospital: Soviet poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko, 41, for the past month. Friends in Moscow said Tuesday that he has pericarditis (inflammation of the membrane enclosing the heart) and is expected to remain in hospital for another month.

Ditto: The Rev. Charles Coughlin, 82, the controversial "radio priest" whose 30 million listeners in the 1930s heard him extol the supposed virtues of Nazism and make anti-Semitic remarks. Coughlin is in St. Elizabeth's Hospital with a heart ailment.

Graham Lowndes of Peterborough, England, had a problem the other day. He called in his friend, Latvian-born strongman Walter Cornelius, 54, to help. Cornelius used his head. To demolish a wall between two rooms



Charles Lindbergh in hospital.

in Lowndes's house. Lowndes claimed that he had tried to bulldoze in to do the job. Everyone was too busy. Said Cornelius: "I need an aspirin. I got a headache."

Newton Roberts has been plying the lottery in Western Australia for 20 years and hasn't a "bloody dollar." He won thousands of them Monday, Newport, N.L., where he is a member of the crew of the Southern Cross, an American contender from the Royal B.Y. Yacht Club. Roberts, 48, a department store manager from Sydney, said he'd use most of the money to pay off the yacht. Just bought.

Sergei Ignatiev, 36, lost his Moscow home. He was a librarian who married an American, the former Diane Nemec of Amboy, Ill. His wife, 11 months pregnant, was obliged to leave the Soviet Union Monday when her visa expired. His obituary permission to marry July 16, Ignatiev hopes to be able to join his wife in the U.S. "I don't know what will happen here. 'Who knows how? I'll take it or what they have in store for me.' I'm moving when he reported to Moscow library where he has been working for nine years. He told that he had been ill. They said I was absent. They would fire me, thought the process would library reorganization."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

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